AN OVERLAND JOURNEY. the brooks which unite to form the Carson. Here

XXVII.

CARSON VALLEY-THE SIERRA NEVATA PLACERVILLE, Cal., Aug. 1, 1859.

the same desert with the Humboldt , a glance at its worst extate suffices to convince the traveler that made of it by the four through passengers, who the former waters by far the, more hopeful region. Large Cottonwoods dot, its banks very near its mouth, and its valle s, wherever moist, is easily rendered productive. You feel that you are once more in a lar d where the arm of Industry need not be paralyzed by sterility, obstruction, and despair.

Sail, the prevalence of drouth is here a fearful fact. No rain in Sommer-that is, none that can rode and the day after. be calculated on, none that amounts to anythingmight well appall the cultivator accustomed to season. We crossed, on our rapid ride up the Carson, a single high plain twenty-six miles long and from six to twelve wide, which drouth alone doorns to Sagebrush, sterility, and worthlessness. Two or three other plains or high intervales further up are nearly as acorched and barren. All these may be rendered most productive by irrigation, and here is the water at hand. If the new Gold Mines in this valley shall ultimately justify their present premise, a very large demand for Vegetable Food will speedily spring up here, which can only be satisfied by domestic production. The vast deserts eastward cannot meet it, the arable region about Salt Lake is at once too restricted and too distant: inland California is a dear country, and the transportation of bulky staples over the Sierra a coatly operation. The time will ultimately come-it may or may not be in our day-when two or three great dams over the Carson will render the irrigation of these broad, arid plains on its banks perfectly Seasible; and then this will be one of the most productive regions on earth. The vegetable food of One Million People can easily be grown here, while their cattle may be reared and fed in the mountainvales north and south of this valley. And when the best works shall have been constructed, and all the lights of science and experience brought to bear on the subject, it will be found that nearly everything that contributes to human or brute sustenance can be grown actually cheaper by the aid of irrigation than without it. As yet, we know little or nothing of the application of water to land and crops, and our ignorance causes deplorable waste and blundering. Every year henceforth will make us wiser on this head.

Twenty miles or so below Genos, we passed "Johntown" a Chinese settlement, whose people find employment in the recently discovered Gold Mines. These mines are some eight miles northward of "Gold Cañon," and are reported immensely rich. Silver and Copper are blended with Gold in the same vein-stone. A few are making money very fast here, but these few control all the available water, and it seems impossible to introduce more. If a supply can be obtained at all, it must be at enormous cost. I have vaguely heard of a patented process or processes for separating Gold from other minerals or earths without the use of water; if there be any such process, which is not a humbug, I urge the owner of the patent to haste to Carson Valley and there make his fortune. I assure him of an enthusiastic welcome.

"Carson City," just above Johntown, though it has few houses as yet, aspires to be the emperium of the new Gold Region, and perhaps of the embryo State of Neveda; but Genos, ten or fifteen miles further up, is the present emporium, though a village of but forty or fifty houses. Here a Convention had been in session for a fortnight and had completed a Constitut on for the aforesaid embryo State of Nevada only the night before our arrival. We met some of the delegates bound homeward. Said State is to comprise the western balf (very nearly) of Utah, with (I believe) a small strip of eastern California. California may object to this; but I trust progress will organize at least the Territory of Nevada at an early day. It is an established fact that a division of power between Mormons and Gentiles seldom harmoniously; but in Utah there is no divisionthe Mormons have all. The people of Carson Valley, and of Western Utah generally, are not Mormone: the Legislation of Utah is unsuited and unacceptable to them; they desire to be set off, and I trust they soon may be. Though few in numbers as yet, they are rapidly increasing, and will soon persess all the elements of a State.

I had previously seen some beautiful valleys, but I place sone of these shead of Carson I judge that portion of it already in good part under cultivation about thirty miles long by ten to fifteen wide-an area destined to be largely increased, as I have already indicated. This valley, originally a grand meadow, the home of the deer and the antelope, is nearly inclosed by high mountains, down which, especially from the north and west, come innumerable rivulets, leaping and dancing on their way to form or join the Carson. Excily arrested and controlled, because of the extreme shallowness of their beds, these streams have been made to irrigare a large portion of the upper valley, producing an abundance of the sweetest Grass and insuring bounteous harvests also of Vegetables, Barley, Oats, &c. Wheat seems to do fairly here; Corn not so well; in fact, the nights are too cold for it if the water were not. For this spring water, leaping suddenly down from its mountain sources, is too cold, too pure, to be well adapted to irrigation; could it be held back even a week, and exposed in shallow ponds or basins to the hot sunshine, it would be vastly more useful. When the whole river shall have been made available, twenty to forty miles below, it will prove far more nutritions and fertilizing.

Genoa stands on the narrow bench or slope of hard granitic gravel which intervenes betwirt the mountains and the valley, with half a dozen rivulets running through it to fructify the fields and gardens below. Just behind it is the steep ascent of the mountain, its very soil formed of white, pulverized granite, gloriously covered with fragrant and graceful pines. As these steep acclivities are absolutely worthless for any other end than tree growing. I entrest the people of Genoa to take care of these woods, and not let their place be shorn of half its beauty merely to save a mile or so in the hauling of fuel. I may never see this lovely valley again-it is hard y probable that I ever shall-but its beauty. its seclusion, its quiet, the brightness of its abundant rivulets, the grandeur of its inclosing mountsins, the grace and emerald verdure of their vest ure of pines, have graven themselves on my marnory with a vividness and force which only he who has passed weary weeks on some great, shadeless, verdureless desert can fully realize.

-We stopped but to dine in Genos, then economized the residue of the daylight by pressing on 15 miles to the point at which the California road enters the mountains by the side of the largest of

had entered with a hope of reating in it since I left Salt Lake City. We had beds here-actual beds, and good ones-our first since Camp Floyd. Though the Carson clake in or is esorbed by Though our night was not a long one, for we were to start again by 4 a. M., I reckon good use was had not lain down before since they left She", Creek, five days ago, and nearly 500 miles way. My own slumber was partial and broken, as it is generally is; but the bath which proceded and prepared for it was a genuine refreshment, and the sleep seemed quite sufficient. In fast, I felt that I could have gone without for another week, and felt less inconvenience than I did the first night we

We were in motion again at the earliest dawn, for We had still about 75 miles of ragged mountain road warm, refreshing showers throughout the growing to traverse before reaching this place. The Carson side of the road is not yet half made, while the half next to this place is in the main good. But in fact, the expense of a good highway up the eastern shall feel the Sierra must be a heavy one. For that slope is composed of granite—simple, naked rock—with scarcely a fraction of its surface thinly torered by soil. Of course, no trees but evergrees about \$30,000, was taken out by three men. ered by soil. Of course, no trees but evergreens can live-a very few small Quaking Asps in the bottoms of the ravines scarcely form an exception-while almost every road is covered by giant, glorious Pines. I saw Sugar and Yellow Pines at least eight feet in diameter and tall in proportion; I am assured that one was recently cut near this road which measured eight feet across at a hight of eighty feet from the ground, and from which two bundred and forty thousand shingles were made. Beside these universal Pines, there are giant Cedars, Balsam Fire, and some Redwood; after we cross the summit, we found also Oaks, which gradually increased in size and number as we descended. I think I saw Oaks (the prevalent California species is much like our White Oak) at least four feet through-in short, I never saw anything like so much nor so good timber in the course of any seventy-five miles' travel as I saw in crossing the Sierra Nevada. How greatly blest California is in this abundance, I need not

-The road over this pase-by far the lowest and most practicable of any over the Sierra Nevadarises steadily for twelve or thirteen miles from our morning's starting-point, then descends for two or three miles as abruptly to the valley of a brook which runs north into Lake Bigler, which in turn finds an outlet into Truckee River, whereby its waters are borne eastward into the desert and there dissipated. There is fine grass on Lake Bigler, and several hundred cows are kept there in Summer, making butter for the California market. When snow falls, these cattle are driven down to the valley of the Sacramento, where the rains are now commencing, and they here live without hay till June, when they are taken back to the mountains again, where only is butter made from them. The business is very lucrative, the land costing nothing and being unfenced. Taking into account gold, timber, and grase, the Sierra Navada is probably the richest and most productive mountain-

chain on earth. -From the valley aforesaid, we rose again for two miles, along a narrow road cut into the side of a mountain, with a precipitous descent on the right. Then we began to descend once more, beside a rivulet which leaped and laughed on its way to the Pacific. The ascent from the Carson side is far shorter than the descent this way, Carson Valley being much higher than that of the Sacramento. But the road, even on this side, is, for most of the way, eaten into the side of a steep mountain, with a precipice of from five to fifteen hundred feet on one side and as steep an eminence on the other. Yet along this mere shelf, with hardly a place to each mile where two meeting wagons can pass, the mailstage was driven at the rate of ten miles an hour (in one instance eleven), or just as fast as four wild California horses, whom two men could scarcely harness, could draw it. Our driver was of course skillful: but had he met a wagon suddenly on rounding one of the sharp points or projections we vere constantly passing, a fearful crash was unavoidable. Had his horses seen fit to run away (as they did run once, on the unhooking of a trace, but at a place where he had room to rein them out of the road on the upper side, and thus stop them) I know that he could not have held them, and we might have pitched headlong down a precipice of a thousand feet, where all of the concern that could have been picked up afterward would not have been worth two bits per bushel. Yet at this break-neck rate we were driven for not less than four hours or forty miles, changing horses every ten or fifteen, and raising a cloud of dust through which it was difficult at times to see anything. We crossed the south fork of the American River eighteen miles above this, rising two or three miles immediately offer to the summit of the ridge south, and thenceforward the road, nearly to this city, descends steadily a beautifully inclined ridge, and, but for the dust, would be one of the finest drives on earth. And right glad was I to find myself once more among friends, surrounded by the comforts of civilization, and with a prospect of occasional rest. I cannot conscientiously recommend the route I have traveled to Summer tourists in quest of pleasure, but it is a balm for many bruises to know that I am at last in CALIFORNIA. H. S.

FROM CALIFORNIA

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 12, 1859. The war among the politicians still continues. On the evening of the 9th inst., Mr. Broderick made a speech in Sacramento, and in the course of it read the following letter addressed to him by Mr. Gwin, two days before he (Mr. Gwin) was elected to the United States Senate:

clected to the United States Senate:

Sachamento, January 10, 1857.

Duan Sin: I am likely to be the victim of the unparalleled treachery of those who have been placed in power through my aid and exertions. The most potential portion of the Federal patronage is in the hands of those, who, by every principle that should govern men of honor, should be my supporters, instead of eremies, and it is being used for my destruction. My participation in the distribution of this yatronage has been the source of numberless slanders upon me, that have fostered a prejudice in the public mind against me, and have created emitties that have been destructive to my happiness and peace of mind for years. It has entailed untold evils upon me, and while in the Senate, I will not recommend a ringle individual to appointment to office in his State. Proceeded I am elected, you shall have the exclusive control of this ied, you shall have the exclusive control of this conage so far as I am concerned, and in its distribuntronge so far as I am concerned, and in its distribu-on I shall only sek that it may be used with magna-imity, and not for the advantage of those who have ser our matural enemies, and unwestred in their exer-ons to destroy us. This intermenation is unalterable,

cons to destroy us. This determination is unaliterable, form to destroy us. This determination is unaliterable, and it making this declaration, I do not expect you to support me for that reason, or in any way to be governed by it, but as I have been betrayed by those who should have been my friends, I am, in a measure, powerless myself, and dependent on your magnanimity.

Very respectfully, your obediest servant,

WM. M. GWIN. Hoy, D. C. BRODZEICK.

This letter, written at a time when Mr. Broderick had a full control of the Legislature, was a

most slavish and disg aceful bid for the assistance we halted at a fair two-story house, the first one I of a political etemy. The promise made so meanly was broken without besitetion, and on the 5th of April, 1857, Mr. Gwin Wrote thus from Washing-

"You will have a history of the events as they have transpired here within the last few weeks, from the resemble of the events as they have transpired here within the last few weeks, from the resemble of the parameter be charged with bargaining off the patronness of the Government to Mr. Broderick. He has left this city in great rage, and sais for California tomorrow, with the intention of carrying the Save Convention, nominate his own friends to the State offices, and censure the appointments that have been made." ton to W. F. Anderson of Nevada:

The people generally are very indignant that such men occupy the highest political offices of our State.
In my letter by the last steamer, I mentioned the
"mysterious disappearance" of Mass Hattle A.
May, a young lady is years of age, whose parents
reside in Yuba City, Sutter County. It has since been discovered that she went off, under an assarred name, with W. P. Wilkins, a matried man. They stopped in Oskiand, and were there found by Mr. May, the father, who took his daughter home, and a couple of days later shet Wilkins. while the latter was making a stump speech. The wound is not mortal, but May says that the sedneer shall not live in this State. May was arrested, but

Some of your readers may remember a newspa per story current about two years ago, about a subterranean fire in a mountain of Plumas County. supposed to be caused by the burning of a vein of coal. The La Porte Messenger, says:

coal. The La Porte Messenger, says:

"The mountain which was last year burning is still on fire. Volumes of smoke are continually rolling up from the summit of this heated mass, and yet no p from the summit of this hencet mass, an yet to sty apertures are discertable. The mountain is four dies from Jamison City, in Plumas County, on the west doe of Jamison Creek, is about twenty-four miles from La Perte, and is now attracting considerable at-sumitor, and drawing numbers to that locality to inves-gate this strange phenomenon."

Buil-fights have become a regular amusement

here, or, at least, there has been one every Wednesday during the last five weeks. They were all very tame, dull affairs until the one of day before yesterday. At this last fight they had four buils. The second one leaped up among the spectators, but did no damage, though, after he was lassoned, Dr. J. N. Eckel broke his leg by lesping down from the seats into the pit. The end of the fight is thus described in The Bulletin:

"The fourth bull was very wild, so much so that Garcia Yanez, the bull fighter in chief, was afraid Garcia Yanez, the bun binner in chief, was alread of him, and wished to let him go out of the ring without a right. This, however, was objected to by two young members of the Noe family, who proposed fighting him on horseback, if Yanez was afraid of him. The preprietor retired, and the Noes, mounted on spirited California horses, entered the ring; and, in avoiding the attacks of the bull exhibited a number of exhibited an income of the spirited California horses, entered the ring; and, in avoiding the attacks of the bull exhibited a number of exhibited and the control of the ring. ited California bornes, enterted the ring; and, in avoiding the attacks of the bull exhibited a number of extraordinary and admirable feats of horsemanship. They carried a number of bandarillas, or barbed arrows, ornamented with colored paper, which they endeavored to throw into the bull's neck, but, the barbs being good for nothing, the arrows would not hold. In keeping out of the way of the bull, they turned their horses as upon pivots, and would sometimes stoop and pick up arrows from the ground while the horses were at full speed. Meanwhile, two of the banderilleros, being the only two who were not afraid, entered the ring also, and showed considerable daring—one of them hanging his hat upon the bull's horns. This ended the performance. During its course a large number of bouquets were thrown into the ring, which were picked up by the Noes while on horseback. The music, during the intervals of the fight, was made by two bands—one consisting of brass instruments, and the other of two guitars, a harp and a flute, played by native Californiguitars, a harp and a flute, played by native Californi-

The steamer Santa Cruz has just arrived from Guayamas, Mexico, but she brings no news, so far

as I have yet heard.

	Logan-D.	Stout-R.
Lare	532	535
Clateop	54	34
Tillamook	10	5
Columbia	63	72
Yambill	412	318
Ciackamas	380	379
Marion	1,062	200
Lipp	(02	723
Multromah	563	434
P. 1k	254	284
Wasco		231
Jesephine		411
Umpqua		43
Jackson	218	663
Curry		37
Renten		4-22
Coos, (reported)		63
Washington		201
Douglas		495

Stout's insigrity in the State..... Total vote of the State, 11,276.

In the above count Walla Walla Precinct of Wasco County, which gave 24 for Stout, and I for Logan, was thrown out for irregularity in the

manner of making the return.

There appears to be a strong probability of another war with the Indians in the eastern part of Washington Territory. The exped tion of Lieut. Mullan to open a wagon road from Walla Walla to Fort Benton has found the Indians very unfriendly. The Pelouse tribe have pulled up all the mile stakes fixed by the expedition, and have burned all the grass at the camping places along the road. Antoine Ravet, indersed by The Dalles Journal as a well-informed and reliable person in such mat-ters," says the Upper Nez Perces are disposed if not determined to attack Lieut. Mullan. Gold has been found all along the Columbia River,

from Priest's Rapids to the Okinagan Lakes. ters from the camp of the party of Capt. Archer, U. S. A. say that rich diggings have been found in the Similkameen and the Winatchee Valleys. An extensive copper mine has been found near the Okinakane River, and a lead mine near the Pend d'Oreille River. The Portland Advertiser says:

Father De Smet, the eminent Jesuit missionary wrote a letter at mission St. Ignatius in the Blitter-Root Valley, on the 26th July, which reached Portland on the 1st of August. He reports the Indians peaceably disposed in that section, and says that the Black Feet are very friendly. He was to start forward for Fort Benton and St. Louis forthwith."

It was asserted some time since that steamers could run all the way from Priest's Rapids on the Columbia, to the Kettle Falls at Colville, but late observers say that there are three or four rapids that will probably be impassable for steamers. The Okinagan River and lakes are navigable for steam-

Reports from Capt. Wallen's party say he will and a very good road from Walla Walla to Salt Lake, or at least a much better one than that hitherto used.

Five thousand head of black cattle have been driven from the Willamette Valley across the Cascade Mountains, to the rich pastures of Walla Walls, and 500 died on the way. The Portland Advertiser ways:

"One of the causes for cattle dying east of the mountains, is the hard driving to which they have been exposed over the dusty roads and in the hot sun, without a supply of water. Charles H. Mason, Secretary of Washington

Territory, died on the 22d July, after a short ill-ness. He was a native of Maryland, and 29 years of age. At one time he was acting Governor of Our dates from Victoria reach to the 6th. The

occupation of San Juan Island by American troops has created a great excitement in Victoria.

and created a great excitement in Victoria.

Gov. Douglas has issued a protest, as follows:

"The sovereignty of the Island of San Juan, and of
the whole of the Hano Archipelago has always been
undeviatingly claimed to be in the Crown of Great
Britain. Therefore, I, James Douglas, do hereby formaily and solemnly protest against the occupation of
the said leard, or any part of the said Archipelage. he said Island, or any part of the said Archipslago, y any persons whatsoever for or on behalf of any their Yower, hereby protesting and declaring that the overeignty thereof by right now is, and always has been, in her Majesty Queen Victoria and her predecesers, Kings of Great Britain.

Douglas has addressed a message to the Legisla-ture of Vancouver, in which he says: "Convinced that any officious or unjust assumption

on either side, of exclusive right to the disputed territory, would simply be a fruitless and mischievous naste of energy, heither detracting from, nor adding

force to claims of either nation, wise and considerate rolley enjoins upon us the part of leaving so important a national question for settlement by proper authori-ties, and of avoiding complications foreign to the views and wishes of, and probably embarrassing to,

both Governments.

. Immediately on being informed of the landing of the U. S. troops at San Juan, her Majesty's ship Tribune, under the command of Capt. Hornby, was dispatched to that quarter, and soon after by, was dispatched to that quarter, and room atter-ward a detachment of Royal Engineers and Royal Marine Light Infantry, were ordered from New Westminster, by her Majesty's ship Plumper, Capt. Bichards, and those troops will be laused at San Juan to protect the lives and property of British subjects.

You will observe gentlemen, from inclosure No. 1, that the captain in command of the United States detachment of troops, in a public notice, dated 27th of July, assumes the exercise of exclu sive sovereign rights in the Island of San Juan, while the President of the United States altogether disclaims such pretensions, and seeks at m continue the joint right of sovereignty and domain in common with Great Britain.

We may presume from that circumstance.

that the notice in question was framed in ignorance of the intentions of the U. S. Government and that the pretentions set forth will not be main-

Entertaining such opinions, I have not failed to impress upon her Majesty's naval officers, now stationed at San Juan, the desire of her Majesty's Government to avoid every course which may unnecessarily involve the suspension of the amicable relations subsisting between Great Britain and the sited States; at the same time, those officers have been instructed and are prepared to assert the rights and to maintain the honor and dignity of our Sovereign and her dominions."

With this message, Gov. Douglas transmits two

letters from Mr. Marcy, when Secretary of State: one to Gov. Stevens, and the other to Mr. Crampton. In the first, Mr. Marcy said:

ton. In the first, Mr. Marcy said:

"The title enght to be settled before either party should exclude the other by force, or exercise complete and exclusive severeign rights within the fairly disputed limits. Application will be made to the British Government to interpose with the local authorities on the northern borders of our Territory to abstain from hice acts of exclusive ownership, with the explicit understanding that any forhearance on either side to assert the rights respectively, shall not be construed into any concession to the adverse party.

The letter to Crampton inclosed a conv of the The letter to Crampton inclosed a copy of the

The letter to Crampton inclosed a copy of the above, and added:

"I presume that the Government of her British Majesty will be willing to recommend to her subjects slong the boundary in question a similar course, until the line can be established. In that way, I sincerely hope all collision may be avoided."

THE INVASION OF SAN JUAN ISLAND. Correspondence of The San Francisco Times. VICTORIA, V. I., Aug. 7, 1859.

VICTORIA, V. I., Aug. 7, 1859.
You are, perhaps, aware before this, that while you have been absorbed in political controversies at home, or watching the events of the great world in the far East, war, with all its attendant evils, has been threatening as here in the distant North.

Some weeks ago, came to this port, on the United States steamer Massachusetts, Gen. Hurney. His arrival was acknowledged by a salute, and, after a day's sepurn as the guest of Gov. Douglass, he "passed by on the other side."

n the other side."

A few cays after the General's departure for Paget

Sound, our town was thrown into the greatest exhad seized the disputed island of San Juan, and that barracks were being established upon it. No one knew by whom the act was authorized, and especially did certam chivalric Americans, with fillibustering proclivities, seem not to care. Then commenced blus-tering and bloviating on both sides, the American population waxed rampast, as usual or such occasions, and the British indiguant. Numerous lively discus-sions sprung up among groups of citizens at the street corners, and a considerable quantity of the treet corners, and a considerable quantity of the king a English was demolished on both sides. Very soon vessels for the conveyance of passengers of the seat of war were in demand. Small boats were

chartered for the trip, and several steamboats depart-d with visitors, both English and American, to the island of San Juan, a distance of fifteen or twenty island of San Juso, a distance of fifteen or twenty miles from this place. Two of the English vessels of war from Esquimalt Harbor had gone over on the first reception of the news. Most of these who went to the irland did so, perhaps, through curiosity; but others, no doubt, went determined to lend a hand to their respective countries, if their services were needed. In the harbor of San Juan were found, beside several British mes-of-war, the U. S. ships Massachusetts, Shabrick, and a revenue-entter from Paget Sound. A company of American soldiers, to the number of forty or fifty, had taken possession of the island, and quite boddy indicated their intention to keep it, as will be seen by the following order, which was posted in various places about the island.

Militraty Post, San Juan Stand, W. T., ? MILITARY POST, SAN JUAN ISLAND, W. T., ?

Orders No. 1.

In con-planne with orders, and instructions from the General Commanding. a Midiary Post will be established on this bland, on whosever one the Commanding Officer may select.

If. All the inhabitants of the Island are requested to report at once to the Commanding Officer may select.

If. All the inhabitants of the Island are requested to report at once to the Commanding Officer may locurison of the Northern Indians—so that he may take such steps as he may deem necessary to prevent any future constructed of the same.

If. This being United States for Courts, except such as are held by virtue of said laws, will be recognized on ablowed on this Island.

James W. Fonsyre, 2d Lieut, 9th Infanty, Post Adjustant.

It will be observed from the tone of this order that is not contact.

ignores the Treaty and Boundary Commission, and admits of no compromise; if, therefore, it proves to have had no higher authority than Gen. Harney, and any concession is hereafter made, it will afford another example of the reckless manner in which fillibustering American citizens jeopardize the peace, and compromise the honor of their country.

From the first, it appears that the British desired to avoid a collision, as their ability, at any moment, to take the island, can scarcely be doubted; it was their wish to gain a joint military occupation of the island.

wish to gain a joint military occupation of the island with our troops, until orders could be received from the heads of the two Governments. A proposition to that effect having been made, was rejected; but, it is beeffect having been made, was rejected; but, it is be-lieved, will yet be acceded to. It is unnecessary to re-peat, that if such a concession is made, after what has passed, it will be a dastarely compromise of the country's honor.

Affairs have rested in this plight, with little change,

during the past week. A small company or two from Fort Bellingham have been added to the American t Bellingham have been some to the Americans tes, and a number of Americans have gone from place, and Washington Territory, with the avoxed ention of settling at San Juan. A British vessel of war brought down some sappers and miners from Fraser River a few days since, and renewed the reques their forces, but were refused. They had not landed at the last accounts, and matters remained in

On Wednesday, Gov. Douglass issued a prote against the occupation of San Juan Island by the Americans, and declared the island to belong to her Americans, and declared the island to belong to her majesty, Queen Victoria. His Excellency also sent a message to the Vancouver Legislative Assembly yesterday, in which it is declared that the British forces will be landed on the island. If such be their intention, a collision seems inevitable.

The disputed island lies north-westerly from the entrance to Puget Sound and the main land of Washington Territory, in the vicinity of Port Townsend—the broad and beautiful Strait of Fuca being between. Salling from the Sound to Victoria, across the Fuca.

Sailing from the Sound to Victoria, across the Fuca, San Juan appears to be a part of Vancouver's Island, and the disputed channel cannot be distinguished until you have come down opposite its mouth or junction th the Strait.

Notwithstanding the treaty, and the loud talk that made about the commanding importance of San Juan to the Americane, it naturally belongs to the British, and is of infinitely greater value to them than to the United States. The channel in dispute is the gate to the Gulf of Georgia, Fraser River and British Cohuntia mosety British water and British possessions. If this channel is, by the treaty, determined to be the boundary line, it only gives us a small island of small value, with no other advantages, as we own nothing north of it; while to them it is the door-way to all their possessions. This is no reason, however, why the United States should not have the island, if by any right it belongs to her; but if John Bull goes to war for this island it will be because it is of great value to will be because it is not of much value to him and his master. King Cotton and Lord Democracy tell him it is not in the right direction to be worth fighting for. Considerable ill feeling appears to have erisen

among the people at Victoria in consequence of this movement of Gen. Harney. The Victoria Gazette, having assumed a position upon the subject which is deemed there to be an "American view," is assailed asversly by several English writers in The Colonist. he Proper and Democrat commends the action of . Harney in taking possession of San Juan Island.

It says:

"The treaty is based upon the principle that all routh of the parallel of 49 was United States territory, and the deviation made was simply to give Vancouver's Island—only a very small portion of which was scath of that parallel—to that country which had the line continued directly across it, would have owned the greater part of it. If, then, the question were one of doubt as to the proper channel, a consideration of of doubt as to the proper channel, a consideration of the intent of the treaty must solve that question in fa-vor of the United States. But it is not a question upon

which a doubt should be permitted to exist. The Canal de Haro is the broader, deepest, and most direct channel from the Siraits of Face Into the Gulf of Georgia. And this would not be questioned were it not for the value of the intermediate islands. To England they are valuable as well for the land, of which there they are valuable as well for the land, of which there is much that is of a superior quality or some of the lalance, as also that they are supposed to command the
conthern entrance to the Cont of Georgia. To us they
are recessary as a inflitary poet, being the only place
suitable for the protection of our people from the
hordes of Northern envages, from whom we have alrendy suffered, and from whose threatened attacks
many of our settlements down the Sound are kept in
continual larm. San Juan is just the place for a post.

The Indians must pass within striking distance in coming to and returning from the settlements. ing to and returning from the settlements.

A FIGHT WITH THE MOJAVES.

srmy, has kindly permitted us to publish the following extract from a letter received by express on Sunday right from Mr. L. E. Hanson, Sutler's clerk at Fort

right frem Mr. L. E. Hanson, Sutler's cieff at Port Mejave:

FORT Mejave, N. M., Aug. 6, 1859.

Captain: I will give you a short recital of what has trampired here during the past two days. August ith Mejar Armislead left the Post with twenty five men to destrey some ranches down the river. Lieu-Marshail was to leave the next morning at daybreak to meet him. At 5 o clock the Major found himself in a corp field, where there were three Indians planting. This was some fourteen miles from the Post. He fred upon the Indians killing ene, the others gave the a arm, and a general fight ensued, which lasted three heurs, when Lieut. Marshall came up with three men and took part in the action. After three desperate charges the Indians left the field without a yell. Lieut. Marshall had three men slightly wounded. Of the Major's command no one was nurt. It is supposed by Major's command no one was nurt. It is supposed by these engaged in the action that fifty Indians were kulled. Some say more. The Indians numbered from 500 to 340. The number of men in the two parties (Major Armistend's and Lieut, Marshall's) was 50 and

(Msjor Armistend's and Lieut, Marshall's) was 50 and four non-commissioned officers.

Lieuts, Davis and Napier, of the 1st Dragoons, with thirty-five men, left on the 1sh, with an escort of a train now awaiting their arrival on the Mojave river. This force will probably be detained at Fort Mojave by Msjor Armistead.

Beside the letter we publish giving an account of a fight with the Mojaves, we learn that Major Armistead, hearing that the Indiana had collected at a point down the river, left the Fort on the evening of the 4th inst., with twenty-five men, for the purpose of reconnoidering as well as to surprise the camp of the In-

The Indians, in a body, then commenced the altack. Their determination and spirit showed itself during an engagement of three hours duration. At the time of the arrival of Licat. Marshall, Major Armistead's men were so match surrounded by the Indians that Licat. Marshall was obliged to fight his way through them to effect a junction with the Major.

After this pro-rected fight, and when it was supposed that the Indians had abandored the field, the men were permitted to rest in the shade of the trees for about three hours, before commencing their return match. But, as they were preparing to leave, they were again suddenly attacked with most determined obstinacy by the Indians, who frequently approached within ten or fifteen steps of the muckets of the mes.

Major Armistead was compelled during the fight to

within ten or nicen steps of the morkets of the fales.

Major Armistead was compelled during the fight to send small detachments to prevent the charges which the Indians were continually making. At one time he was forced to place the command of Lieut. Marshall in his rear to keep back the Indians, who were attacking his command in the rear. It was in this last at ack that twenty four of the Indians, whose bodies were left to the fall was helded. It was not known with cartainty how many were killed in the first engagement.

FROM ARIZONA AND SONORA.

INDIAN DEPREDATIONS-A NEW-YORKER MUR-DERED BY MEXICANS-COL. TITUS AT THE MINES--FOLITICAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Several Indians appeared at Arivaca Ranche on the night of the 13th inst. and stole one horse. They also shot a Mexican employee of the Sonora Express and Mail Company, who was awakened by them, and offered resistance. The man is badly wounded-the arrow-head still remaining in his side, and it is doubtful whether he will recover. On the night following, a Mexican, while traveling to Tubac, on the Tucson road, encountered a band of nine Apaches, who were on foot. They made hostile demonstrations, but, putting spurs to his horse he soon found himself out of their reach.

These two incidents, in connection with the outrepose in peace. We are apprehensive that the next step of the Apaches will be to oppose the off from all communication route in this region, and then it was necessary, letters to the Company's office in the States, to send a special messenger to Fort Yuma, on the of time and money of over \$100. Now, with a semi-weekly mail within a short distance, and a weekly mail to this point, there is a great change in postal matters: and the vast mining interests already existing, or in progress of formation, render it of vital importance to the future of this Territory that mail facilities at least should not be interrupted. The Indians must be subdued, and if

A movement is now on foot for the organization of a company of Bangers; with what success, I probably be able to inform you in my next. At this season of the year it is difficult for the per-manent residents to find leisure for such expeditions, and our floating population have neither sufficient interest in the matter nor the requisite equipments to carry on a vigorous and decisive

campaign.

cause of this murderous assault is not known.

arrived at Fort Buchanan a few days since. to have threatened to seize the Longorania Mine, owned by two respectable and intelligent German gentlemen, on the ground that under the old Mexican Mining Laws, which still prevail here, no foreigner can hold a mine. The Longorania is cer.

Judge of Probate.

An extra Los Angeles Vineyard of the 15th contains the following description of a desperate engagement between the United States troops and the Mejaves:

Capt. W. S. Hanceck, A. Q. M. United States

4th inst., with twenty-five men, for the purpose of reconnoisering as well as to surprise the camp of the Indians, if possible. His approach was unsuspected by
the Indians, and when he discovered the three Indians
in the field, three or four men were seat forward to
make them prisoners, but the Indians field on seeing
the men. They were then fired on by the men sent
forward, but only one of them was killed.

The Indians, in a body, then commenced the altack.
Their determination and spirit showed itself during
an encagement of three hours duration. At the time

on the field, were killed. It was not known with car-

From Our Own Correspondent. Tubac, Aug. 18, 1859.

We have had several very exciting incidents this week, which illustrate the insecurity of life and property in this country, and demonstrate what I have heretofore affirmed, that the Apache Indiana will no longer respect the treaties made last Spring.

show conclusively that our citizens can no longer transit of the Overland Mail stages, and thus cut us with the States. Should such an event happen, it would render life almost unindurable here. Cut off from all intercourse with those whom we hold near and dearwith privations and dangers surrounding us-hard, indeed, would be our lot. Three years ago, when the Sonora Exploring and Mining Company first commenced operations here, there was no mail when we wished to hear from home, or to forward Colorado, over three hundred miles, at an expense Government does not send in sufficient troops for our protection, we will organize volunteer rangers to scour the country and drive away the Indians.

On last Sunday evening, Mr. John Wrightson of

the Santa Rita Silver Mining Company was de-coved, as is supposed, by a number of Mexican ons into a dense thicket near the Company agricultural ranche, three miles south of Tubac, and there murdered. His body was found on the day following, and interred in our village cemetery. Mr. W. was formerly from New-York. He came to this country with the first members of the Santa Rita Company, arriving in February, and has since been superintending the ranche of Tumocacari, owned by the Company. A portion of the stock belonging to the ranche was missing, driven away, as is now supposed, by his own peons, in order to entrap him while in pursuit. His body was pierced in three places with daggers. The had two pistols in his belt when he left home, which were taken by his murderers. They also stole four animals belonging to the ranche. The deceased had been repeatedly warned by his neighbors in regard to the reputation of his men and the general treachery of the Mexican race, but, too confident in his own vigilance to fear a surprise, he fell a victim to his own heedlessness. The three men engaged in this murder made their escape or horses stolen from the ranche, and were safely over the Sonora line before the event was known Col. Titus, of Kansas and Fillibuster memory,

usual, he is not permitted to pursue his lawful business in peace, but rumors are already affoat touch ing his intention to jump claims. He is reported to have threatened to seize the Longoranis Mine,

tainly one of the best mines yet prospected; and in the bands of capitalists, with good manage would bring its owners a fortune. The locality of this mine is near Arivaca Ranche, within tw miles of the Amalgamation Works of the Sonos E. and M. Company—the only company which ; yet in complete working order. The advantage f location, and the facility with which arrangements may be used with the latter company for reducing the ore, make this a desirable mine. But the store is extremely absurd. Col. Titus is not the soldie of fortune, or freebooter, he is usually represente. Since his residence in Arizona he has been a god citizen, quietly and industriously parsuing he egitimate business in an honorable way, meddlig with no one, but slways ready to lend assistance ! maintaining law and order. Knowing him well, I do not hesitate to say that he is a real acquisition to the country, and no stories like the above as worthy of notice. Did he wish this mine, its pre-ent owners would dispose of it on favorable term. Up to the 1st of July, although not demanded by the contract, the overland mail has carried a new-

paper mail for way pinces on the line. The regularity and safety with which the trips are made have so greatly increased the number of letter-transmitted by this route, that the contractortransmitted by this route, that the contractor, have discontinued our way newspaper mail, and we can now only get papers by having them sen in letter envelopes at 3 cents for each half ouace. Trust that the attention of Congress, at the nextension, will be called to the importance of a newspaper mail for Arizona. We have a paper published here also, which can only be sent to the States by special arrangement, independent of the mail. In other words, the comes of The Arizonian In other words, the comes of The Arizonian sent to the States go to St. Louis as freight, and are there mailed to subscribers.

Several intelligent Mexicans from Sonors inform

me that it is highly probable that Pesquiera wil declare Sonora an independent government, and renounce all allegiance to Mexico. Should this step be taken, Capt. Stone's survey will probably be abandoned, unless the contract under which the survey was commenced is enforced by the United States. His party are still encamped near the line, and will not resume operations until Capt. Stone's return from the States.
You are aware that since the acquisition of the

Gadsden Purchase, the residents of the soil thus acquired have never sent a member to the Legislature of New-Mexico, or otherwise acted with that Territory, although nominally and really a portion of it. Gov, Renshaw has addressed a letter to the

of it. Gov. Kenshaw has addressed a letter to taste leading gentleman of this place, urging us to vote for Territorial Officers. He says:

"I hope the people of Dona Ana County will, while they remain a part of the Territory of New-Mexico, do their duty as good citizens and vote for all Territorial officers. In this way they will be more likely to gain a separate Territoral organization than by re-sisting or disregarding the established laws of the Ter-ritory. I am quite sure that the course taken by the people of the Mesilla is that which will be most likely people of the Mesilla is that which will be most likely to defeat their wishes. Congress is not likely to be ferred into measures. I have, therefore, written to the Prefect, urging upon him the daty, as well as the policy of nolding the election for the county as required by law until they become a Territory, which many of the people here (Santa Fé) desire."

This appears to me sound advice. The election takes place on the first Monday in September. No section has yet been held, nor do I hear of any call

action has yet been had, nor do I hear of any call for the election.

FROM NEBRASKA.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

Омана, N. Т., Ang. 29, 1859. The first Republican Territorial Convention ever held in Nebraska met at Bellevue on the 24th inst., and

nominated the following ticket: For Delegate to Congress—Samuel G. Daiy of Nemaha County. For Superintendent of Public Instruction—John H. Kellom of

For Superintensent of Public Instruction—John H. Kellon of Douglas County.

For Territorial Treasurer—James Sweet of Otoc County. For Territorial Additor—Henry W. Jepny of Dodge County. For Territorial Librarian—Occar F. Oavis of Douglas County. For District Attorney, 1st Judicial District—Phiness W. Hitch-cock of Bouglas County.

The proceedings were harnonious and enthusiastic, and the ticket nominated popular. The following

and the ticket nominated popular. The following platform was adopted.

This Convention, representing these citizens of Nebraska who disapprove of the policy of the National Government during the last six years, and especially since the elevation of James Buckanan to the Presidency; who deplore the convulsions occasioned by the wanton and sheld repeal of the "Missouri Constituted by the wanton and sheld repeal of the "Missouri Constituted of the Peritory of Kansas, who hold that the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Bred Soot is erroneous and ought to be reversed; and that Savery cannot exist except by positive local law; and who perceive in the usurpation of the Executive of powers and perconstruct unwarranted by the Constitution, and in the corrupt use of the executive patronage, a just cause of serious alarm; who look with concern upon the prodigal wate of poblic treasure, lavished upon unworthy favorites, and squandered in military and naval expeditions, while the frontier settlements of this Territory are left without adequate protection; who regard the foreign policy of the Government as reckless, mischievous and diagraceful; who see in the neglect of Western inland navigation, and in the defeat of the project of a Central Pacific Ralicods, so much needed and so arefently hoped for, a subserviency to the Slave Power and a sacrifice of the Interests of the free North; who would fain see the acaministration of the National Government brought back to the pure and sound principles of the tounders of the Republic; and who are willing to sink all miner differences of epinten for the sake of overthrowing the miscalled Democratic party declare the following platform of principles:

First: We claim for our Territory that it shall be dedicated now and forever to Freedom and Free Labor.

Second: That the citizens of the United States imigrating to this Territory bring with them their inherent right to legislate for this Territory. How we shall not select their own officers, and regulation of this Territory

necracy.

Fifth: We claim that appropriations should be made for abridging the Necrobia. Finite, Loop Fork, Ni. brarah, and other streams. Fifth. We claim that appropriations should be made for abridging the Newaha, Fiatte, Loop Fork, Ni brarah, and other streams in the Territory where bridges are required; and that such appropriations when made shall not be wasted as other appropriations have been, by corrupt officers, but honestly expended for the purposes for which they may be intended.

Stath: We claim that there shall be no individious distinction between naturalized and native-bern citizeous; that both are alike entitled to the protection of their Government, abroad and at home.

me. Secenth: We claim the speedy organization and admission of

Nebrash as a State. Eighth: We hold the Administration strictly responsible for the open and notorious prosecution of the African slave-trade, in violation of our laws and an outrage upon the moral sentiment of the civilized world. the open and necessors proceedings of the Arrivals are transtivolation of our laws and an outrage upon the moral sentiment of
the civilized would.

Night: That in the coming campaign we will judge the Democratic party by its acts rather than its professions; professing
opposition to a system of credit, it has burdened the Treasury
with an enormous debt; professing opposition to banks, the
National Democracy has flooded the nation with Treasury Notes,
and the Territorial Democracy has burdened and oppressed our
people by worrhless banks; professing to favor a National raliread to the Pacific, it has expended millions to establish an impracticable Southern route, and has not even surveyed the great
central route through Nebrasks; professing to favor emigration to
the Territory, it defeated in Coupress the Homestead Bill, compelled the settler to pay for his land in a time of great commercial
depression, and has thrown open was tracts of the public lands to
the grap of the specialisters; professing Popular Soverelanty, it
has refused the people the right to elect their own officers, and
holds those offices at the disposal of a corrupt Administration, to
reward its absents for their treachery to the cause of human
freedom.

Nearly every clause of the platform was interrupted n its reading by applause; and on its unanimous adop-

tion, the cheering was vociferous. The prospect seems fair for a Republican triumph, and we hope that our Eastern friends, in their zeal for bleeding Kansas," will not forget that there is a Nebraska, the equal of Kansas in soil, climate, geographical position, in all things except bloody deeds. Crops here are excellent, the best I ever saw. News from the mines continues favorable. A party came in on Saturday last bringing \$16,000 in dust. The superiany of the Omaha route is a demonstrated fact.

White Prople Sold as Slaves.—The Abbeville (Als.) Banner says that Patience Hicks, a young woman about 17 years of age, who was hold as a slave by Join Guilford, a citizen of Henry County, under a bill of sale made to him by one James C. Wilson, was brought before Judge Williams, under a writ of habeas corpus, sued out by Mrs. Cassa Ann Hicks, the mother of said girl, who arrived in the town of Abbeville on Tuesday, the 9th inst. On the trial of the ease it was proved that Wilson went to the house of Mrs. Hicks, in Columbus, Georgia, about the first of last March, where he remained sick for several weeks. On his recovery, he desired to marry the young laify, and finding that her mother was opposed to their marriage, he stole her away and brought her to the house of the Rev. John Guilford, to whom he sold her for a slave. On his return to Columbus, he procured her brokher, WHITE PROPLE SOLD AS SLAVES .- The Abbeville On his return to Columbur, he procured her brother, a boy about 15 years old, and sold him to a gentleman in Georgia. The girl has worked on the plastation, and is considerably sun-burnt, which makes her appear rather dark. The girl Patience had an infant dauga-ter. The case was tried before Judge Williams of the Probate Court, and the mother and child were released